

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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AMENDMENT REVOKES GRADE ON LABEL REQUIREMENT

Alternative OPA Proviso Calls for Grading at Cannery Under AMA Standards and Grade Statement on Invoice

By issuance of Amendment No. 8 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 306 the Office of Price Administration on May 18 revoked the requirement that the grade be carried on labels of canned foods and vegetables covered by that regulation.

As an alternative to grade labeling, the amendment provides that canned products for the civilian trade be graded at the cannery according to the standards of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, by government inspectors or by the canner, at the latter's option; that the grade thus determined be stated on the canner's invoice to purchaser; and that no canner may on a particular product use more than one grade for each brand unless some differentiation is shown on the label.

The press statement issued by the OPA concerning the amendment states that retail community-wide dollars-and-cents ceilings, being issued by OPA in principal shopping centers throughout the country, will list canned foods by grade, showing the housewife at a glance the grade and the maximum price of a particular brand.

In a special bulletin to all canners, the Association furnished the text of the amendment and the OPA's statement of considerations involved in the issuance of the amendment. In order that members of the Association may have a permanent record of both of these, they are reproduced in this issue of the INFORMATION LETTER, along with the text of a letter addressed to Administrator Prentiss M. Brown by members of the canners' committee which conferred with him on April 23 on the subject of grade labeling. This letter sets out the position taken by the canners and will enable them to make a comparison of the action taken by the OPA with the recommendations made by the committee.

Text of the Amendment

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

§ 1341.505 is amended to read as follows:

§ 1341.505 *Grades and Invoices.* (a) The term "grade" when used in this regulation, means the grade, at the time of shipment by the processor, as established and defined by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) On and after May 18, 1943, each processor selling any item covered by this regulation shall furnish the purchaser, at or before the time of delivery, with an invoice describing such item and separately stating the grade thereof.

(c) The grade of the item shall be shown on the invoice by use of the United States Department of Agriculture grade designation by letter or descriptive term. For example, the grade of an item which conforms to the specifications for U. S. Grade A may be designated on the invoice "Grade A" or by the descriptive term "Fancy."

(d) In any case in which standards or definitions are established by the United States Department of Agriculture or under authority of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for sirup (Continued on page 7669)

N.C.A. Board Meeting Called in Washington

Because canners are meeting increasing difficulties in their efforts to carry out plans for a maximum production this year, President Carroll E. Lindsey is calling a special meeting of the Association's Board of Directors, to which the Administrative Council, Section Chairmen, and secretaries of State canners associations have also been invited. The meeting will be held at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, Friday morning, June 4, beginning at 10 o'clock. These four groups combined are thoroughly representative of all branches of the industry in all parts of the country.

Subjects to be discussed include government wage regulations, the OPA pricing system, subsidies, rationing, and the grading requirements. Each one of these presents problems that have a direct bearing on the industry's production plans and on the industry's ability to attain the output that the country needs.

WFA LETTER OUTLINES WAGE ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE

Applications Should Be Made Direct To Regional War Labor Board

The War Food Administration, in a letter to the National Canners Association under date of May 17, describes the procedure to be followed by processors in seeking wage adjustments under the directive issued by the Director of Economic Stabilization on May 11, copies of which were sent to all canners, and which was published in the INFORMATION LETTER for May 15.

The directive of May 11 provides that Regional War Labor Boards may grant canners' applications for wage adjustments which do not require an increase in ceiling prices and which are within the following limitations:

1. Adjustments in rates paid common labor may be granted up to the point where they do not exceed—

(a) rates paid common labor on the farms in the vicinity plus an

added differential which is the same as the differential that processors paid common labor in 1940 or 1941 above the 1940 or 1941 agricultural rates. However, this added differential cannot be more than 8 cents per hour.

(b) rates higher than the minimum going rates for common labor in the particular market area.

2. Adjustments in wage rates for employees paid on a piece-rate system or for other employees than common labor may be approved provided that—

(a) the differentials shall not exceed the minimum differentials which were paid during the 1940 or 1941 processing season between these different occupational groups.

(b) the differentials shall not exceed the minimum of the going rates for these same occupational groups in the particular labor market area.

A directive issued May 12 provides that the WLB "may approve . . . sal-

ary adjustments for workers in immediate interrelated job classifications to the extent required to keep the minimum differentials between immediately interrelated job classifications necessary for the maintenance of productive efficiency."

The directive of May 11 also provided that wage adjustments which will furnish a basis to increase prices or to resist a justifiable price decrease shall not be permitted to become effective without the approval of the Economic Stabilization Director.

In the letter from the War Food Administrator, which the Association is informed was submitted to the War Labor Board for approval, the term "common labor" is interpreted as meaning "common seasonal male labor"; the term "other labor" is interpreted as including female labor.

The text of the letter from the War Food Administrator, signed by Arthur J. Holmaas, Acting Chief of the Food Industries Labor Branch, follows:

"On May 11, 1943, the Economic Stabilization Director authorized the War Labor Board to approve certain wage adjustments for processors of seasonal and perishable food and feed products. A further directive on May 12 gave the War Labor Board additional authority to deal with your problems. The War Labor Board will be guided by a formula based on prevailing hourly wage rates for seasonal male labor on farms and the differential between farm and processing wages in 1940 or 1941. The War Food Administration will supply the farm wage data to the War Labor Board.

"The rate for common male labor will serve as the base for adjusting other wages within processing plants, except that no rate will be approved which exceeds 'the minimum of the going rates for these same occupational groups in the particular labor market area.' Proposed wage adjustments by processors which do not involve price adjustments will become immediately effective when approved by the Regional War Labor Boards. Adjustments involving price questions are subject to review by the Economic Stabilization Director.

"To speed the procedure, applications should be made direct to the Regional War Labor Boards. Group applications are preferable but not necessary. Each group application must show the detailed occupational wage data requested below for each plant. If you have an application on file, your case can be considered or reconsidered on that application. Some additional data may be required. Therefore, you should write to your Regional War Labor Board and ask them what additional data they will require. Refer to your case by date and by number. Do not expect an immediate reply as the Boards are reviewing hundreds of cases.

"If a wage adjustment is necessary and you have not applied, be sure to file an application. Applications on NWLB Form 10 are preferred, but informal applications by letter or telegram are accepted. Applications should indicate: (1) A list of each occupation in the establishment, indicating whether the occupation requires skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled labor; (2) the rate or rates paid for each occupation listed in (1) above, by sex, during (a) the 1940 or 1941 season and (b) the current rate or the latest 1942 rate; (3) the rate or rates proposed for each occupation listed in (1) above, for the 1943 season; (4) whether these increases will require an adjustment in your price ceilings."

Counsel for the National Canners Association makes the following comment upon the foregoing letter:

1. In filing an application for authorization to increase wage rates, the canner need not worry about the formula in Paragraph I of the Directive which limits the amount of increase to the differential which existed during 1940-1941 between farm and processing common labor rates, and in no event more than eight cents. Nor need he pay attention to the limitation in Paragraph II of the Directive with respect to adjustments in wage rates for piece rate employees or employees other than common labor. It should be understood that no rate will be approved which does not meet the test of these formulas. But for the preparation of applications the canner does not have the farm wage data or the other information on which these formulas will be applied. He may file his application without reference to it. The necessary data will be given to the War Labor Board by the War Food Administration.

2. It should also be noted that the applications should be filed directly with the Regional War Labor Boards. It is believed that these should be joint applications wherever possible and preferably should be filed on Form 10 of the War Labor Board. Any necessary additional data may be appended to Form 10. A memorandum offering suggestions for filling out this form was recently mailed to all State Association Secretaries.

3. The letter from Mr. Holmaas does not deal with the question of securing increases in a price ceiling because of such increased wage rates. Question No. 5 on Form 10, which asks whether the labor increases will be used as the basis for a request change in price ceiling, should be answered in the affirmative, wherever the canner or group of canners applying for authorization to increase wages also want to ask for an increase in price ceilings. In such cases, it is also necessary to file certain information with the Office of Price Administration. When Form 10 is filed, there should be sent to the Secretary's Office at the OPA in Washington five copies of a statement setting forth the

increased cost, in cents per dozen, for each variety, container size and grade of each canned commodity as to which a price ceiling increase will be asked because of the increased labor rates. Such application must specify the exact price increase which will be required. It would also be desirable to attach a copy of the Form 10 application to the OPA statement, and to file a copy of the OPA statement with the Regional War Labor Board.

It is also important that in calculating increased labor costs for 1943 canners take into consideration the fact that, unless and until some exemption is granted, it will be necessary to pay double time for each consecutive seventh day's work as required by Executive Order 9240. It would be helpful if the effect of such double-time payments on the request price increase could be stated separately in the application to the OPA.

Following is a list of the National War Labor Board Regional Offices, with the States covered by each region:

Region I: 209 Washington St., Boston, Mass.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Region II: Chanin Building, 220 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.—New York and New Jersey.

Region III: 21 South 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware and Maryland.

Region IV: 116 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

Region V: Guardian Bldg., 629 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.—Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky.

Region VI: 222 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.—Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Region VII: 911 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.—Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska and Kansas.

Region VIII: New Mercantile Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.—Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma.

Region IX: Room 210, Paramount Bldg., Denver, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho.

Region X: 1355 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.—California, Nevada and Arizona.

Region XI: Room 1164, Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Mich.—Michigan.

Region XII: Second Floor, 1411 Fourth Avenue Bldg., Seattle, Wash.—Washington, Oregon and Alaska.

District Pricing Committees

Regional price executives and district price officers of the Office of Price Administration were instructed May 18 to set up immediately district trade advisory committees to assist OPA in installing its new community-wide dollars-and-cents ceilings on foodstuffs. The committees will be the first trade advisory groups to be set up on a district basis.

Representative wholesalers and retailers are to be chosen for the district committees, OPA said. They will advise and consult on all local phases of the program.

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or for packing medium for any packed fruit covered by this regulation, the statement of grade on the invoice shall show the sirup or packing medium and shall be described by the same description as that used in the applicable standard or definition.

(e) After May 18, 1943, no processor may sell more than one grade of any packed fruit or packed vegetable under the same brand name, unless the labels on the containers of the different items are clearly distinguished by appropriate words or symbols. For example, if a processor wishes to sell both Grade A and Grade B peas under the brand name "John Doe," he must sell Grade A as John Doe Grade A, *Fancy, Supreme* or other appropriate term and he must sell Grade B as John Doe Grade B, *Extra Standard, Superior* or other appropriate terms.

(f) After May 18, 1943, no processor may sell any item covered by this regulation under any brand name until he has recorded on his books in ink the grade, and, if he wishes to sell more than one grade under the brand name, the distinguishing words or symbols which will be placed on the labels of the different items. The processor's books containing such records shall be preserved for examination by the Office of Price Administration so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect. After a processor has sold a particular grade of any packed fruit or packed vegetable under a particular brand name (or under a particular brand name and distinguishing word and symbol), the processor shall not sell any other grade of such packed fruit or packed vegetable under that brand name (or brand name and distinguishing word and symbol) without first obtaining the written consent of the nearest district, State or regional office of the Office of Price Administration, having jurisdiction over the seller.

(g) A processor shall not be subject to any criminal penalty, civil enforcement action or suit for treble damages under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, for failure of an item covered by this regulation to conform to the grade designated on the invoice issued with respect thereto if (1) within 90 days prior to shipment of the item by the processor to the purchaser, the Food Distribution Administration (or any successor thereto) has issued to the processor a Certificate of Quality and Condition for Processed Fruits and Vegetables (or any similar certificate) covering a lot or lots which include such items and from which lot or lots samples have been drawn by official graders of the Food Distribution Administration (or any successor thereto) and (2) the grade designated on the invoice conforms to the grade designated on the certificate.

(h) A person who purchases an item covered by this regulation from a processor and who relies in good faith upon the grade designated on the invoice furnished to him by the processor shall not be subject to any criminal penalty or civil enforcement action under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, in connection with such purchase for failure of the item to conform to the grade designated on the invoice. Such person may resell the item at the grade designated on the invoice and shall not be subject to any criminal penalty, civil enforcement action, or suit for treble damages under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, in connection with such resale.

(i) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to restrict or limit any of the requirements of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, or any regulation enacted thereunder.

(j) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any products sold to the United States or any agency thereof.

This amendment becomes effective May 18, 1943.

Statement of Considerations

When Maximum Price Regulation No. 306 was originally issued, Section 1341.565 provided that all canned fruits and vegetables covered by the regulation should be labeled and that the label should state the United States Department of Agriculture grade of the contents. This provision was placed in the regulation for the purpose of facilitating enforcement of the regulation. Producers' prices, provided by the regulation, are based upon grade, and, inasmuch as wholesalers' and retailers' prices will be computed by use of percentage markups, the prices to ultimate consumers will also be based upon grade. Labels which notify the consumer of the grade of the merchandise, upon which the ceiling price depends, would obviously make it easier to enforce price control. This was the purpose of Section 1341.565 as originally issued.

Strong opposition to grade labeling has been evinced by certain producers, however, on the ground, among others, that the additional labor and expense involved in grade labeling would, in the circumstances of the canning industry, curtail production. It has been urged that in this industry the substantial purposes of grade labeling can be accomplished by other means. In the judgment of the Price Administrator these other means will secure in large part the same enforcement advantages as the marking of the grade on the label and should be adopted.

The accompanying amendment revises Section 1341.565 so as to provide that no producer shall pack more than one grade of the same canned fruit or vegetable under the same brand name, without distinguishing identification on the label sufficient to show which grade is contained in a particular can. Thus,

existing brand names already associated with standard, extra-standard or fancy quality, can be used to identify the various grades upon which ceiling prices are based. Only if a producer desires to pack more than one grade under the same brand will any change in existing labels be necessary. The only change needed in such case would be the addition to the label of the descriptive term, "fancy," "extra-standard" or "standard" as the case might be.

The amended section, in addition, provides that producers must present the purchaser at the time of delivery with an invoice stating the grade of the merchandise according to the standards of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Subsequent amendments to the regulations covering wholesalers will require the wholesaler likewise to state the grade of the merchandise in his invoice to the retailer. After consultation with retailers, amendments to the retail regulations will be issued which will require the retailer, by appropriate means, to inform the consumer as to the U. S. Department of Agriculture grade which is represented by a particular trade brand. These amendments will be flexible and will give the retailer the option of posting the grade, or of segregating merchandise by grade on his shelves; or of using other means sufficient to accomplish the same result.

The amended section provides, finally, that a producer is protected against failure of merchandise to conform to the invoice grade if, within 90 days prior to shipment to the purchaser, the Food Distribution Administration has issued a certificate with respect to the merchandise covering lots from which samples have been drawn by official graders and the invoice grade conforms to the certificate grade. Purchasers in good faith from producers, in turn, may rely on the invoice grade, and, subsequent amendments to the regulations covering wholesalers and retailers will permit the merchandise to be sold at the invoice grade. These provisions are designed to allay producers' fears concerning liability for normal deterioration of goods and to provide for orderly distribution in such cases.

Canners' Letter to Administrator

We are writing this memorandum to you on behalf of the committee of canners which you selected to meet with you in connection with the preparation of the amendment which you announced that you would make to MPR 306 for the purpose of eliminating therefrom the requirement that grade designations be required on the labels on canned foods. It is the desire of this committee that you be furnished a definite statement of our conclusions upon the matters which we discussed.

The entire discussion was predicated upon the determination which you had previously announced to the effect that you would change MPR 306 so that it would not require grade labeling, and that the elimination of this requirement

would continue at least long enough for Congress to have a fair opportunity to again express its opinion on the wisdom of making such a system mandatory. Throughout all of our discussions our committee indicated its disagreement with the use of the flat area pricing system; but, realizing that this subject was not now open for reconsideration by you, we considered proposals suggested by Dr. Hoffman for use with such a system. He presented four proposals. They were:

A. Grade labeling.

B. All goods to be graded by AMA and the grade to appear on the invoice.

C. Goods to be graded by canner or AMA at canner's election, but by use of AMA definitions of grade, and the grade to appear on the invoice.

D. The canner to place on the invoice the commercial grade.

You sustained our contention that proposal A had already been disposed of, and it was dropped. No one seemed to insist on proposal B, and it was not further considered. Your staff insisted on proposal C. Our committee did not agree that the placing of any grade on the invoice was needed, but took the position that, if such action was to be required, it be the grade determined by the use of the grading system used by the canner in 1942, and that any question of compliance be determined by the established boards of arbitration now in existence. At no time did any member of our committee express an agreement with the idea that a canner who has been using commercial grades in his business be required to sell goods in 1943 on AMA grades.

You finally directed your staff to consult further with us and prepare an order which would eliminate grades on the label, but require a statement of grade on all invoices in such manner as would leave the determination of non-conformity of goods to the invoice grade to determination by the arbitration boards. You also directed your staff to submit to us or to available National Canners Association staff members the result of their efforts before presenting it to you for approval.

We met further with your staff. The only further results of this meeting were:

1. If AMA grades are forced upon us against our will, a grade certificate once finally issued by the AMA must be binding upon the OPA for all purposes, regardless of the results of any different subsequent grading of the same lot of goods.

2. If AMA grades are forced upon us against our will and the canner elects to grade the goods himself, any subsequent check of the grade must be with reference to the grade of the goods at time of canner invoice, not at time of subsequent grading.

Our committee also insisted that AMA rules should not permit an appeal from an AMA grading by any one who

did not have a property interest in the goods when the original grading was done.

Other than the above nothing further was determined. Since then we have seen no order or draft of an order. We are reducing this to writing and sending it to you at this time in order that you may have before you a definite statement of our understanding of what has transpired, and of our views.

MPR 237 AND 238 REVISED

OPA Amendments Establish Specific Mark-ups For Canned Foods

New wholesale and retail mark-ups which became effective May 17 under terms of amendments to Revised Maximum Price Regulations No. 237 and 238, have been established by the Office of Price Administration.

Previously, wholesalers and retailers setting ceilings for canned vegetables had been allowed to use either a specified mark-up over cost, or the highest price charged under the General Maximum Price Regulation, which used March, 1942, as the base period. An OPA field survey revealed that most merchants were operating under the specified mark-ups, and these were being used as the only ceilings. On canned fruits, ceilings had been established through a "permitted increase", which covered authorized increases for canners and was added to the store's selling price of an earlier base period.

The new mark-ups ordered by OPA follow:

Wholesale	Class 1 ^a	Class 2 ^b	Class 3 ^c	
Babyfoods, canned fruits, berries, fruit juices, vegetables and vegetable juices.....	1.00	1.085	1.135	
Retail	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Canned or quick-frozen fruits, berries, fruit juices, vegetables, and vegetable juices...	1.25	1.23	1.21	1.19

* Retailer owned cooperative. * Cash and carry. * Service.

The new mark-ups do not apply to canned citrus fruits and juices, since separate mark-ups covering these products have not been altered.

The Class 1 retailers are independents with an annual volume under \$50,000; Class 2, independents with annual volume from \$50,000 to \$250,000; Class 3, multi-outlet stores with annual volume under \$250,000; and Class 4, all stores with a volume over \$250,000.

These changes are contained in Amendment No. 1 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation 237, wholesale; and Amendment No. 1 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation 238, retail.

The mark-ups which are being replaced follow:

Wholesale	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	
Fruits, berries, and fruit juices (canned), except canned citrus fruits and juices.....	1.105	1.155	1.14	
Vegetables and vegetable juices, canned; baby foods	1.07	1.14	1.20	
Retail	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Fruits, berries and fruit juices (canned or quick-frozen) except canned citrus fruits and juices.....	1.26	1.26	1.24	1.22
Vegetables and vegetable juices (canned and quick-frozen).....	1.31	1.31	1.26	1.23

Hoffman Becomes Assistant To Galbraith in OPA Shift

The appointment of A. C. Hoffman, Director of the Food Price Division of the Office of Price Administration, as Assistant to the Deputy Administrator for Price, J. K. Galbraith, was announced May 17.

Mr. Hoffman will be succeeded in his former post of Director of the Food Price Division by R. B. Heflebower, who has served with OPA for approximately a year, first as State Price Officer for Idaho and more recently as Special Assistant to the Deputy Administrator on assignment to the Denver Regional Office of OPA.

Mr. Heflebower, who assumes office immediately, is Dean of the College of Commerce of Washington State College. He has been associated with the work of western agricultural experiment stations and has served for several years as the Director of the Northwest Banking Conference.

Mr. Hoffman, in his new capacity, will act as staff assistant to Mr. Galbraith. He has been in charge of OPA food price control activities since last July and prior to joining OPA he was on the staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agriculture.

Jamaican Labor Arrives

The first arrivals of Jamaicans in the United States for farm work in northern and eastern States where there are acute worker shortages were announced May 17 by Lt. Col. J. L. Taylor, Deputy War Food Administrator. The Jamaicans, totaling 4,400 workmen, arrived at a Gulf Coast port in two ships. They are sheltered in a government operated camp while their placement on farms is in progress.

TUNA PRICES AMENDED

Changes Are Made For One-pound Size in OPA Revision of Order

The Office of Price Administration has revised the schedule of canners' maximum prices for tuna fish, bonito and yellowtail from \$1 to \$3 a case for the one-pound size, depending on the species.

This action was made possible by the fact that OPA recently put these products under price control, as reported in the INFORMATION LETTER for April 24.

Amendment No. 1 to MPR 200, effective May 21, amends the table in Section 1364.622 (a) to read as follows:

Variety	Style of container and price per case		
	1 lb. Tuna	1/2 lb. Tuna	1/4 lb. Tuna
Albacore:			
Fancy.....	\$28.00	\$14.50	\$8.25
Standard.....	24.00	12.50	7.25
Grated.....	22.00	11.50	6.75
Flake.....	22.00	11.50	6.75
Light meat:			
Fancy.....	22.00	11.50	6.75
Standard.....	20.00	10.50	6.25
Grated.....	18.70	9.85	5.95
Flake.....	18.00	9.50	5.75
Bonito:			
Standard.....	16.00	8.50	5.25
Flake.....	14.00	7.50	4.75
Yellowtail:			
Standard.....	15.00	8.00	5.00
Flake.....	13.00	7.00	4.50

1942 Pumpkin and Squash Pack

The pumpkin and squash pack for 1942 amounted to 1,528,649 actual cases, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. This is nearly a million cases less than the 2,494,365 total reported for 1941. The following table presents the detail of the 1942 pack by States and can sizes:

	24/2's Cases	24/3 1/4's Cases	6/10's Cases	Misc. (a) Cases	1941 Cases	1941 Cases
Maine.....					(b)	(b)
New York.....		17,067	1,678		18,745	57,617
Maryland.....					(b)	(b)
Delaware.....					(b)	(b)
New Jersey.....		88,927	23,819		112,746	77,930
Ohio.....	30	111,157	18,595		129,782	148,282
Indiana.....		367,478	12,411		379,889	761,416
Michigan.....					(b)	(b)
Illinois.....	10	185,068	37,236		222,914	504,568
Wisconsin.....					(b)	(b)
Iowa and Nebraska.....	2,048	55,751	2,788		60,587	(b)
Utah.....					(b)	30,635
Oregon.....					117,126	255,938
Washington.....		108,582	8,544			
Other States.....		338,919	123,382	24,559	486,860	657,979
Total U. S.....	2,088	1,273,549	228,453	24,559	1,528,649	2,494,365

(a) Includes tin and glass. (b) Included in Other States.

Canned Oyster Pack for 1942

The 1942 pack of canned oysters amounted to 488,378 standard cases (equivalent of 48 one-pound cans to the case), according to a report issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service. This total is exclusive of 802 cases of canned smoked oysters packed in Washington and Louisiana. The following table presents the 1942 pack by States:

	Standard Cases
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	71,569
Georgia, Florida, Alabama.....	47,136
Mississippi.....	165,967
Louisiana.....	131,371
Washington-Oregon.....	72,315
Total.....	488,378

Questionnaire Covers Ingredient Use of Dehydrated Vegetables

Food processors who use dehydrated vegetables as ingredients in their products are receiving questionnaires from the Food Distribution Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which are designed to ascertain the quantity of such use during 1942. This certified record of consumption of dehydrated foods as ingredients in other products is to be used, according to FDA, as a basis for allocating supplies to this purpose under Food Distribution Order No. 30.

The form provides space to enter the food product manufactured, quantity produced in 1942, and quantity of dehydrated vegetables used in the product.

Signed by an authorized official of the processing firm, the questionnaire (Form FDO-30-4) must be returned to the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, FDA (Reference FDP 30), not later than May 31, so that the packer may receive consideration with the first allocations.

MARK-UP ON DRIED FRUITS

Primary Distributors Are Affected By OPA Amendment to MPR 227

A mark-up for primary distributors of dried fruits was announced May 17 by the Office of Price Administration, which explained that the mark-up was necessary to facilitate the flow of dried fruits to small wholesalers.

The primary distributor of dried fruits, who purchases most of the varieties of dried fruits in carlots or truckloads, operates at a terminal market or other wholesale receiving point, and supplies wholesalers or commercial, industrial or institutional users from an inventory stocked in his warehouse, now is allowed a mark-up of 8 per cent over net cost. To confine the primary distributor definition to legitimate primary distributors, an amendment provides that such a distributor, during the calendar year 1942, must have warehoused at the terminal market or other wholesale receiving point at least 50 per cent of his purchases of dried fruit for resale in less than carlots or less than truckloads.

This action by OPA is accomplished through Amendment 3 to MPR 227, which also contains the following section:

(b) *How a primary distributor establishes his maximum price.* A primary distributor shall first determine his "net cost" per box, case, or other customer unit of sale. "Net cost" means the amount the primary distributor paid at his customary receiving point for each variety of dried fruits, less all discounts allowed him except the discount for prompt payment. However, no charge or cost for local unloading or local trucking shall be included. "Net cost" shall be based upon the primary distributor's most recent purchase of a customary quantity from a customary supplier and received by a customary mode of transportation. The primary distributor shall then multiply his "net cost" per box, case, or other customary unit of sale by 1.08. The resulting figure shall be the primary distributor's maximum price per box, case, or other customary unit of sale.

This amendment shall become effective May 15, 1943.

Meat Association Officers

Following are the officers of the National Meat Canners Association: President, L. L. Bronson, Armour & Co., Chicago; vice president, N. S. Cone, The Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa; secretary, J. Emmett Clair, Republic Food Products Co., Chicago; treasurer, Henry Manaster, United Packers, Inc., Chicago.

METHODS FOR PROTESTING FLAT REGIONAL PRICING

Filing Instructions Cover Schedules, Contents and Affidavits

The attention of canners is called to the fact that any formal protest to the recently issued Maximum Price Regulation No. 306 listing flat prices by regions for peas, tomatoes, corn, snap beans and spinach, must be filed within 60 days after the issuance of the regulation or controlling amendment if the canner desires to preserve his legal right to object to the regulation or any provision thereof.

Only if a protest has been filed and denied by the Price Administrator may a canner file a complaint with the Emergency Court of Appeals, which, under a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, alone has jurisdiction to set aside a price regulation. The dates on which protests should have been or may be filed under MPR No. 306 are itemized below.

Item	Date of Issuance 1943	Date on which protest should be filed 1943
Peas.....	March 26	May 25
Tomatoes.....	March 30	May 29
Corn.....	April 2	June 1
Snap beans.....	April 9	June 8
Spinach.....	April 14	June 13

Time and Place for Filing Protests

Protest must be filed at the Office of the Secretary, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., and must be filed in Washington on or before the date specified above.

Form of Protest

The protest need not follow any specific pattern but must refer specifically on page 1 to the number and date of issuance of the amendment to MPR No. 306 which is protested, and should be clearly marked *Protest*. Five copies of the protest and all accompanying documents and briefs must be filed with the Washington office of the OPA.

Contents of Protest

Every protest shall contain the following information:

(a) The name and post office address of the canner, the nature of his business, and a statement that the canner processes one of the items included in MPR No. 306 and must comply with the maximum prices and terms contained therein.

(b) The name and post office address of the person signing and filing the protest on behalf of the canner and a statement giving the address of the person to whom communications from the OPA should be sent.

(c) A clear and concise statement of all objections raised by the canner

to the regulation, each objection to be separately stated and numbered.

(d) A clear and concise statement on all facts alleged in support of the objections.

(e) A statement of the relief requested by the canner, including the specific changes which the canner desires to have made in the regulation.

(f) A statement signed and sworn to before a notary, stating that the protest and the documents are filed in good faith and that the facts alleged are true to the best of canner's knowledge, information and belief. The canner shall state which of the facts are known to be true and those which are alleged upon information and belief.

Affidavits to be Filed with Protest

Each protest must be accompanied by an affidavit setting forth the evidence upon which the canner relies in support of his protest. Each affidavit shall state the name, post office address and occupation of the person signing the affidavit; his business connection, if any, with the canner; and whether the facts set forth in the affidavit are

stated from personal knowledge, or from information and belief.

If the canner is unable to prepare the evidence on which he relies because of the time limit for filing the protests, he may file a further statement in affidavit form setting forth the nature and sources of the information which he would like to submit at a later date, and request an opportunity to present the information within a specified time.

Joint Protests

Two or more canners may file a joint protest containing the information outlined above, but such a joint protest must contain at least one basic objection to the protest which is common to all canners signing it. Each canner must swear to the joint application in the manner described above.

Telegraphic Protest

Where time limitations require, a telegraphic protest may be filed and followed subsequently by an amended and fuller document.

Government Will Take Less of 1943 Canned Foods Production

Reductions in Set-aside Percentages Amount to Total of About 30 Million Cases

The War Food Administration on May 19 sharply reduced the quantities of canned fruits and vegetables that canners must set aside from their 1943 production for government requirements.

These reductions in the amounts that must be set aside during the approaching packing seasons amount to approximately 7 million cases of canned fruits and juices, and 23 million cases of canned vegetables under the quantities previously established, it was stated. The reductions principally are for corn, peas, spinach, tomatoes, snap beans, fruit cocktail, sweet cherries, peaches, pineapple, and pineapple juice.

While it is too early to determine accurately the total quantity of canned fruits and vegetables that will be produced in 1943, War Food Administration officials pointed out that the reduction in the quantities to be set aside for the Government will mean a net gain for civilians of 30 million cases above what they otherwise would have received from the 1943 pack.

Changes in the set-aside percentages were effected through the issuance of Food Distribution Order 22.4, which combines and supersedes Food Distribution Orders 22.1, 22.2 and 22.3. This new order specifies the quantities of each canned fruit and vegetable product that must be reserved from 1943

production to meet government requirements, including those of the Armed forces, Lend-lease, Red Cross, territorial emergency programs, and other needs.

To eliminate unnecessary duplication, the War Food Administration on May 15 amended Food Distribution Order No. 22 by removing the requirement that canners furnish their suppliers with certificates stating that purchases will not be used in violation of the order. The amendment removes Section (c)(1) of FDO No. 22, redesignates Section (c)(2) as Section (c), and removes Exhibit A. As a result of this action, canners now will be required only to furnish can manufacturers with the certificate required under Conservation Order M-81.

Smaller set-aside percentages were possible through (1) Adjusted government requirements in view of other types of processed foods not available in 1942 but which will be available in 1943. These include frozen and dehydrated vegetables and the fresh and processed foods which will be produced at overseas points. (2) Final compilation of 1942 production figures, which are the basis for the set-aside percentages from the 1943 pack. The fact that 1942 packs were larger than estimated on February 19 when the order was originally issued enabled the percentages to be decreased in some cases.

Another factor that made possible the reduction in reservation percent-

ages was WFA's final decision not to hold the 12,000,000 cases that had been transferred to them from the Army; but to allocate this Army surplus to other government agencies.

Most of the new set-aside percentages include contingency reserves—ranging from 2 to 11 per cent on the various products—which must be held by canners to assure a supply of canned foods for any emergency requirements. This reserve avoids the necessity of the Government's purchasing such a reserve unless it is found to be needed, and permits the release of unrequired canned food into normal channels of distribution. It will not be known until the end of the 1943 pack whether these contingency reserves can be made available for civilians.

Concurrently, the War Food Administration announced that canners will be permitted to pack for civilians some canned fruits and vegetables which formerly were restricted only to government requirements under terms of WPB Conservation Order M-81. These include such products as apples, applesauce, blueberries, beets, carrots, and pumpkin.

Since processors already have contracted for acreage to meet the previously-announced government requirements of these foods, they will be permitted, through a subsequent amendment to order M-81, to pack these original quantities. The difference between the old and new set-aside percentages will be available for civilians.

The percentages which canners are required to set aside from their 1943 pack (based on their actual 1942 production) were reduced on 11 of the 17 fruits and fruit juices and on 12 of the 14 vegetable products covered by the order. WFA stated that current point values on these canned foods reflect the change in reservation percentages.

Text of FDO 22.4 is given below, followed by text of Amendment 1 to FDO 22.

§ 1425.6 Quota restrictions and allocations

(a) Definitions.

When used in this order, unless otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof:

(1) The term "quota period" means the calendar year of 1943: *Provided*, That in the case of grapefruit, grapefruit juice, orange juice, and orange juice and grapefruit juice blended, the quota period is August 1, 1942, to July 31, 1943, both dates inclusive, in Florida, Texas, and Arizona, and it is the period from December 1, 1942, to November 30, 1943, both dates inclusive, in California.

(2) The term "base period" means a corresponding twelve-month period one year prior to the quota period.

(3) Each term defined in Food Distribution Order No. 22, as amended, shall, when used herein, have the same meaning as set forth in said Food Distribution Order No. 22, as amended.

(b) Quota restrictions.

Each canner of canned vegetables, canned fruit, or canned fruit or vegetable juices shall set aside, and thereafter hold for delivery to government agencies, a quota of canned vegetables, canned fruits, and canned fruit or vegetable juices, respectively, packed by such canner at any time during the quota period. The quota to be set aside from each canner's pack of any product listed in Column A of Table 1, attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof, packed during the quota period for the respective product, shall be computed by applying the percentage in Column D of said Table 1 against the respective canner's total pack during the base period, including his pack in metal and glass containers, respectively. If the type, style, variety, or grade of any such canned vegetables, canned fruit, or canned vegetable or fruit juices are described in the aforesaid Table 1, such quota shall be in the type, style, variety, and grade so described; but other types, styles, varieties, or grades shall be substituted to the extent that those specified in said Table 1 are not packed. In the event a canner is preparing to pack, during the quota period, any canned vegetables, canned fruits, or canned vegetable or fruit juices, listed in said Table 1, which he did not pack during the base period, and for which unlimited tinplate is available under § 1068.1 of Conservation Order M-81 (7 F.R. 10321), as amended, issued by the War Production Board, such canner shall so inform the Director by letter, stating the anticipated quantities to be packed; and such canner shall set aside, and thereafter hold for delivery to government agencies, a quota determined by applying the percentage set forth in Column D of said Table 1 against the canner's total pack of said canned vegetables, canned fruits, and canned vegetable or fruit juices, respectively, during the quota period.

(c) Applicability of order.

Canned vegetables, canned fruits, and canned vegetable or fruit juices not listed in said Table 1 are not required to be set aside pursuant to the provisions hereof. Except with respect to canned pineapples or canned pineapple juice packed in the Territory of Hawaii, this order does not apply to canned vegetables, canned fruits, or canned vegetable or fruit juices packed in a territory or possession of the United States.

(d) When whole pack not set aside for Government.

In the event a canner packs canned vegetables, canned fruits, or canned vegetable or fruit juices for nongovern-

mental requirements as well as for governmental requirements, to the extent that the respective canner's production of the first preference grade of such canned vegetables, canned fruits, and canned vegetable or fruit juices, respectively, specified in Column F of said Table 1, is sufficient, at least two-thirds of the quota for government agencies shall be set aside from such grade; and to the extent that the quantity so set aside does not fill his quota for government agencies, the canner shall set aside sufficient of his production of the second preference grade, if any, specified in Column H of said Table 1, to complete his quota for government agencies; and to the extent that the quantity so set aside out of the first and second preference grades, as aforesaid, do not fill his quota for government agencies, the respective canner shall set aside sufficient of his production of the third preference grade, if any, specified in Column I of said Table 1, to complete his quota for government agencies. In the event a canner packs the same product in tinplate and glass, the canner's quota shall, insofar as the previously stated grade requirements permit, be set aside from the quantity packed in tinplate; and only in the event the quantity packed in tinplate is insufficient to comply with the quota requirements, in accordance with the previous grade requirements, a quantity packed in glass shall be set aside to enable the respective canner to comply with his quota requirements. To the extent possible and insofar as compliance with the previous grade requirements permits, at least two-thirds of the quota for government agencies shall be set aside in the largest can size specified in Column I of Table 1, and the remainder, if any, of the quota shall be in the largest can sizes available, according to the order of preference specified in said Column I of Table 1, except that the quantities represented by the contingency reserve percentage shown in Column C in said Table 1 may, at the option of the canner, be packed in any can size permitted under the aforesaid Conservation Order M-81, as amended.

(e) Reports.

The reports required by § 1425.1 (e) of Food Distribution Order No. 22, as amended, shall be submitted on Form PD-343, revised. The reports shall be submitted to the Director within 15 days after the completion of the pack. (This reporting requirement has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.)

(f) Purchase, inspection, and specifications.

The Army of the United States is hereby allocated the quotas prescribed herein for government agencies, and the Army may purchase said quotas for its own account or the account of other government agencies whenever it has agreed with such agencies to do so.

The Army of the United States and the Food Distribution Administration, respectively, are authorized to inspect and grade such canned foods pursuant to § 1425.1 (d) of Food Distribution Order No. 22, as amended. The Army of the United States is authorized to issue specifications at any time with regard to the processing, packing, containers, container treatment, can marking, labeling, boxing, and strapping of such canned foods pursuant to § 1425.1 (b) (5) of Food Distribution Order No. 22, as amended.

(g) Previous orders by Director superseded.

This order supersedes in all respects Director Food Distribution Order No. 22.1 (8 F.R. 2246), Director Food Distribution Order No. 22.2 (8 F.R. 2248), and Director Food Distribution Order No. 22.3 (8 F.R. 2249), previously is-

sued by the Director of Food Distribution pursuant to Food Distribution Order No. 22, except that as to violations of any of said orders previously issued or rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken, under any of said orders, prior to the effective date hereof, the said previous orders, respectively, shall be deemed in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right or liability.

(h) Effective date.

This order shall be effective as of 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., May 20, 1943.

Amendment 1 to FDO 22

It is ordered, that Food Distribution Order No. 22 (8 F.R. 2243), issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on Feb-

ruary 10, 1943, be, and the same hereby is, amended as follows:

First: By deleting from said Food Distribution Order No. 22 the provisions in section 1425.1(c) (1).

Second: By deleting the "Exhibit A" from the said Food Distribution Order No. 22.

Third: By changing the designation of section 1425.1(c) (2) to section 1425.1(c).

This order shall take effect at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., May 17, 1943. With respect to any violation of Food Distribution Order No. 22, prior to the effective time of this amendment, said Food Distribution Order No. 22 shall be deemed to continue to be in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation.

TABLE 1.—CANNED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND FRUIT AND VEGETABLE JUICES

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Product	Percentage of base pack			Type, style variety (sequence does not denote preference)	Grade preferences			Can size (sequence denotes preference)
	Specific reserve	Contingency reserve	Total (Cols. B & C)		First	Second	Third	
Apples.....	52	8	60	Heavy pack.....	Standard.....	Fancy.....		10.
Applesauce.....	16	2	18		Fancy.....	Standard.....		10-2.
Apricots.....	50	7	57	Halved, unpeeled.....	Choice.....	Standard (Fancy not desired). ⁽¹⁾	Pie or water pack.	10-2½.
Berries ¹	29	4	33		Water pack.....			10.
Blueberries.....	42	5	47		Water pack.....	(1)		10.
Cherries, R&P.....	34	5	39	Water pack.....	Standard.....			10-2.
Figs.....	75	11	86	Kadota.....	Choice.....	Fancy.....		10.
Fruit cocktail.....	51	7	58		Choice.....	Fancy.....		10-2½.
Grapefruit.....	19		19	Segments.....	Fancy.....	Choice.....	Broken.....	2.
Grapefruit juice.....	58		58	Sweetened, or unsweetened.....	Fancy.....	Standard.....		10-3 cyl.-2.
Orange juice (Florida).....	45		45	Sweetened, or unsweetened.....	Fancy.....	Standard.....		10-3 cyl.-2.
Orange juice (States other than Florida).....	21		21	Sweetened, or unsweetened.....	Fancy.....	Standard.....		10-3 cyl.-2.
Orange and grapefruit juice blended.....	100		100	Sweetened, unsweetened (50% orange) (50% grapefruit).....	Fancy.....	Standard.....		10-3 cyl.-2.
Peaches.....	41	6	47	Yellow clingstone halved or sliced.....	Choice.....	Top Std. ²		10-2½.
				Freestone (except Calif.) yellow halved or sliced.....	Choice.....	Fancy.....		10-2½.
Pears.....	53	7	60	Bartlett, halved.....	Choice.....	Top Std. ²	Fancy.....	10-2½.
Pineapple.....	44	6	50	Sliced, crushed, chunks, tidbits (except cocktail tidbits).....	Fancy.....	Choice.....		10-2½.
Pineapple juice.....	22	3	25		Fancy.....			10-3 cyl.-2.
Asparagus.....	32	6	38	All green or culturally bleached.....	Fancy cut.....	Fancy spear.....		10-2.
Beans, lima.....	37	7	44	Fresh.....	Extra standard.....	Fancy.....	Standard.....	10-2.
Beans, snap.....	21	4	25	Green, wax-cut.....	Extra standard.....	Top standard ³	Fancy.....	10-2½-2.
Beets.....	33	6	39	Cut, quartered, sliced, sliced.....	Fancy.....	Top standard ³		10-2½-2.
Carrots.....	49	9	58	Diced.....	Fancy.....	Top standard ³		10-2½-2.
Corn, Sweet ⁴	23	5	28	White yellow-cream style, whole kernel.....	Fancy.....	Extra standard.....	Top standard ³	10-2.
Peas.....	20	3	23	Alaska-3, 4, sieve; sweet-3 sieve and larger, ungraded.....	Extra standard.....	Top standard ³	Fancy.....	10-2.
Pumpkin or squash.....	20	4	24		Fancy.....	Top standard ³		2½.
Spinach.....	35	6	41		Fancy.....	Top standard ³		10-2½.
Tomatoes.....	24	4	28		Extra standard.....	Top standard ³	Fancy.....	10-2½-2.
Tomato catsup.....	47	9	56		Fancy 29-33% solids.....	Fancy 33% solids or over.	Fancy 25%-29% solids.	10-3 cyl. 2½; 14 oz. glass or larger.
Tomato juice.....	36	7	43		Fancy.....			10-3 cyl.-2.
Tomato puree.....	25	4	29	Heavy (minimum specific gravity—1.045).....	Fancy.....			10.
Tomato paste.....	26	4	30		Fancy.....			10-2½-2.

¹ Blackberries, boysenberries, loganberries, youngberries only. Percentage applies to combined pack of these four varieties.

² Syrup pack not desired.

³ Top standard means 70-74 inclusive as defined in terms of U. S. grades.

⁴ Top standard means 80-84 inclusive as defined in terms of U. S. grades.

⁵ Full inside enamel cans required. Number 10 cans to be used for whole kernel only.

Davis Requests An Increase in Borrowing Power of the CCC

War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis this week asked Congress for authority for the Commodity Credit Corporation to increase its borrowing power by \$1,000,000,000 to a total of \$3,650,000,000. In a letter transmitting recommended amendments to the existing law governing the CCC, Food Administrator Davis stated that the additional borrowing power is needed to finance the war activities of the Corporation and to carry out loan, purchase, and other operations relating to certain agricultural commodities, including vegetables for canning. These operations, he wrote, are designed to bring about the necessary production of commodities now vital to the war effort and to afford price support to the producers.

The recommended amendments, upon which the House Committee on Banking and Currency promptly held public hearings, also would extend the life of the Corporation until June 30, 1947, or until two years following the end of the war, should that be a later date.

RECRUITMENT OF LABOR

Can Manufacturers Are Cooperating In Drive for Seasonal Manpower

The Can Manufacturers Institute and its members are cooperating with the National Cannery Association and the various government agencies in the program for recruitment of seasonal labor needed in both can-manufacturing and canning plants. The Institute has mapped out a program and has sent to the managers of can manufacturing plants in critical areas a pamphlet entitled "Seasonal Labor Recruiting Program," which was prepared by one of the Institute members. Plant managers have been asked to cooperate in every way possible in the over-all program. The letter of instructions sent to plant managers said, in part:

"Immediately upon receipt of this letter, please contact your Area or Regional War Manpower Commission Director, County Agricultural Agent, the local United States Employment Service manager, the canners, and other can manufacturers, and Office of Civilian Defense people in your area, find out what they have already done to put a labor recruiting program into effect, and make yourself an important part of the program."

Under date of May 10th a memorandum was sent by Mr. F. W. Hunter, Chief, Agricultural Division, Bureau of Placement, War Manpower Commission, to Regional Directors of the Com-

mission in all critical areas. Mr. Hunter said:

"Every effort should be made to assist these people in recruiting sufficient labor to produce cans, as their production influences all food processing operations in which such containers are used."

The program of the Can Manufacturers Institute provides an excellent opportunity for cooperation between canners and can manufacturers, especially in areas where both can making and canning are carried on. It is another example of the cooperative self-help that will be a very important factor in meeting the labor supply problem during this year's packing season.

PRESERVE STANDARDS

Minimum Concentration and Mold Count Tolerances are Included

Tentative U. S. standards for grades of fruit preserves or jams have been issued by the Department of Agriculture, and became effective May 15. Standards are set for U. S. Grade A or Fancy, U. S. Grade B or Choice and for off-grade fruit preserve, for each of the principal varieties of fruit preserve.

The standard includes a minimum concentration based on soluble solids and a minimum mold count based on the Howard method. The mold tolerances, which apply to both Grade A and Grade B, are shown in the table below:

Variety of fruit	Maximum percentage of positive fields
Apple.....	20
Apricot.....	4
Blackberry.....	30
Blueberry.....	30
Boysenberry.....	30
Cherry.....	10
Crabapple.....	20
Cranberry.....	30
Damson Plum.....	20
Dewberry.....	30
Elderberry.....	30
Fig.....	20
Gooseberry.....	30
Grape.....	40
Grapefruit.....	12
Greengage Plum.....	20
Guava.....	4
Huckleberry.....	30
Loganberry.....	30
Nectarine.....	4
Orange.....	12
Peach.....	4
Pear.....	4
Pineapple.....	4
Plum (other than Greengage and Damson).....	20
Quince.....	4
Raspberry (Red or Black).....	30
Red Currant.....	4
Rhubarb.....	4
Strawberry.....	20
Tangerine.....	12
Tomato.....	10
Yellow Tomato.....	10
Youngberry.....	30

Cooperation Is Requested In Mail Addressing Plan

Under the recent change in methods of addressing mail, instituted by the Postmaster General, headquarters of the Association fall in postal delivery district No. 6 in Washington. The change, affected by postal authorities in order to bring about the addressing of mail in a manner that will promote its rapid distribution, simply adds a numeral after the name of the addressee's city indicating a specific delivery district.

To facilitate rapid arrival of mail addressed to the Association, the Post Office requests that the following address format should be used:

National Cannery Association
1730 H St., N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

In order to expedite the delivery of mail, including the INFORMATION LETTER, sent by the Association to its membership, there will be included in next week's LETTER a form which members, in those cities which have been zoned by the Post Office Department, are requested to fill out and return promptly. The information obtained on these forms is desired for the purpose of revising the Association's mailing list at the earliest possible date.

So that the number of the mailing zone in which the Association is located will be constantly available to those having correspondence with N.C.A., this zone number—6—will be printed on Association stationery as new supplies are purchased.

Spinach Pack Sets Record

The pack of canned spinach in 1942 amounted to 7,693,549 actual cases, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. This is the largest pack of canned spinach on record, approximately three million cases larger than the previous record pack of 4,994,532 actual cases reported in 1937. The 1941 pack came to 4,150,166 actual cases.

Broken down by States, the 1942 canned spinach pack was as follows: New York, 177,753 actual cases; Maryland and Delaware, 842,799; Missouri and Arkansas, 2,202,706; Texas and Oklahoma, 1,044,674; California, 2,084,912; other States, 740,693.

In addition to canned spinach, the pack of other greens amounted to 796,552 actual cases in 1942.

ORDER M-104 IS AMENDED**Changes Made in Schedule Specifying Quotas and Closure Materials**

Conservation Order M-104 was amended May 17 by the War Production Board. The order, as amended, directs closure manufacturers to use 0.50 electrolytic tinplate to the greatest extent available instead of hot-dipped tinplate, in the production of the permitted closures.

Order M-104 was published in the INFORMATION LETTER for April 10, including Schedule I, which specifies 1943 packing quotas and the closure material required. As amended May 17, the order contains a few changes and additions to Schedule I, which are presented in the following table. In this table, wherever the asterisk appears, the packing quota relates to the total number of closures and cans used for packing the applicable product.

Product	1943 packing quota	Closure material indicated by x		
		Tinplate	Blackplate	Rubber
9a. Okra, tomatoes and okra	100% 1941*	x		x
11. Sweet peppers, including pimientos	50% 1942*	x		x
11a. Pumpkin	100% 1941*	x		x
34. Fruits, crushed, fountain fruits	100% 1942*		x	x
49. Serapple (Philadelphia type)	50% 1941*	x		x
51. Meat products as follows	Unlimited			
A. Chili con carne, with or without beans (only when packed in accordance with F. D. A. standards)		x		x
66. Fluid milk, with or without flavoring	Unlimited		x	

NOTE: When required for the packing of other products, pineapple may be repacked from No. 10 cans. Grape juice, grape pulp, citrus peel and pulp may be repacked from reusable cans 5 gallons or larger. Apricots and peaches, solid pie pack, may be repacked from No. 10 cans or larger.

Frozen Fruit and Vegetable**Stocks Held in Cold Storage**

Stocks of frozen fruits in storage on May 1, 1943, totaled 98,769,000 pounds, against 124,392,000 on April 1, and 101,810,000 on May 1, 1942, according to the Food Distribution Administration. Frozen vegetable stocks were 62,076,000 pounds, against 70,478,000 on April 1 this year and 53,416,000 on May 1, 1942. The following table furnishes details by commodities:

Fruits	May 1, 1942	Apr. 1, 1943	May 1, 1943
	1,000-lbs.	1,000-lbs.	1,000-lbs.
Blackberries	2,743	4,083	3,467
Blueberries	4,029	6,201	5,367
Cherries	20,164	16,440	12,362
Logan and similar berries	2,370	2,887	2,040
Raspberries	9,393	11,395	8,890
Strawberries	25,933	20,366	15,457
Other fruits	19,863	43,337	35,251
Classification not reported	17,285	10,683	15,935
Total	101,810	124,392	98,769
VEGETABLES			
Asparagus	3,979	4,007	3,873
Beans, lima	9,924	10,359	8,855
Beans, snap	2,640	3,113	2,316
Broccoli, green	1,771	1,360	1,099
Corn, sweet	3,951	3,984	3,127
Peas, green	15,787	20,295	16,171
Spinach	5,520	5,321	6,544
Other vegetables	5,233	10,579	10,491
Classification not reported	4,641	11,460	9,600
Total	53,416	70,478	62,076

Record Tomato Pulp Pack

The total 1942 pack of canned tomato pulp amounted to 3,824,430 actual cases, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. This figure furnishes a new record for this product, exceeding by nearly a million cases the previous record pack of 2,950,798 actual cases reported in 1937. The 1941 pack of canned tomato pulp was 2,755,416 actual cases.

By can sizes, the tomato pulp pack was as follows: No. 2—61,879 cases; No. 1—338,587; No. 303—460; No. 2½—103,320; No. 10—2,060,540; gallon—390,628; miscellaneous (tin and glass)—200,025.

Renegotiation Committee Named

President Carroll E. Lindsey has appointed a Committee on Renegotiation of Government Contracts, which will hold its first meeting at Washington on Wednesday, May 26. Members of the committee are H. T. Cumming, John L. Baxter, Philip Vineyard, Carl N. Lovegren, Robert C. Paulus, and M. C. Peters.

FOR SALE

(Names furnished on request.)

240-S—Fifty standard retort crates made of ¼-inch plate perforated; new last year.

241-S—Cooling tank, 4 x 3½ x 48 feet, with bottom conveyor.

Fruit Meetings Announced

The Office of Price Administration has announced that meetings of canned fruit processors to discuss the proposed program on prices for canned fruits of the 1943 pack will be held at Portland, Oregon, on June 10 and at San Francisco on June 12. A meeting to discuss the dried fruit price program will be held at San Francisco on June 14. Melville Ehrlich will attend these meetings as representative for the OPA.

Pea Acreage Report

The preliminary estimate of the 1943 acreage planted to green peas for processing is 504,430 acres, including 58,200 for freezing, according to the Department of Agriculture. This exceeds the 1942 plantings of 475,000 acres (revised), by 6 per cent. Average increases for 1943 were fairly uniformly distributed. The largest expansion apparently was made in the Far Western and Middle Western States where plantings this year were increased about 7 per cent.

State	1942 Acres	1943 Preliminary Acres
Maine	5,500	5,500
New York	46,000	46,000
Pennsylvania	15,800	17,900
Ohio	8,500	8,200
Indiana	15,100	15,700
Illinois	21,500	22,100
Michigan	13,300	14,400
Wisconsin	153,900	163,100
Minnesota	40,100	46,500
Iowa	3,900	4,400
Delaware	4,000	4,000
Maryland	16,000	16,600
Virginia	4,350	4,500
Colorado	5,250	6,100
Utah	15,500	16,400
Washington	43,300	45,500
Oregon	42,500	45,700
California	3,700	4,500
Other States	16,800	16,430
Total	475,000	504,430

War Meat Board Created

Establishment of a War Meat Board, to facilitate the handling of the nation's meat supply, was announced May 17 by the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration.

Members of the meat board, who will be named later, will consist of a chairman, and representatives of WFA, the armed forces, Food Rationing Division and Price Division of OPA, and top men selected from the industry to cover the pork, beef, small stock, and canned meat branches of the trade. The board will operate in Chicago.